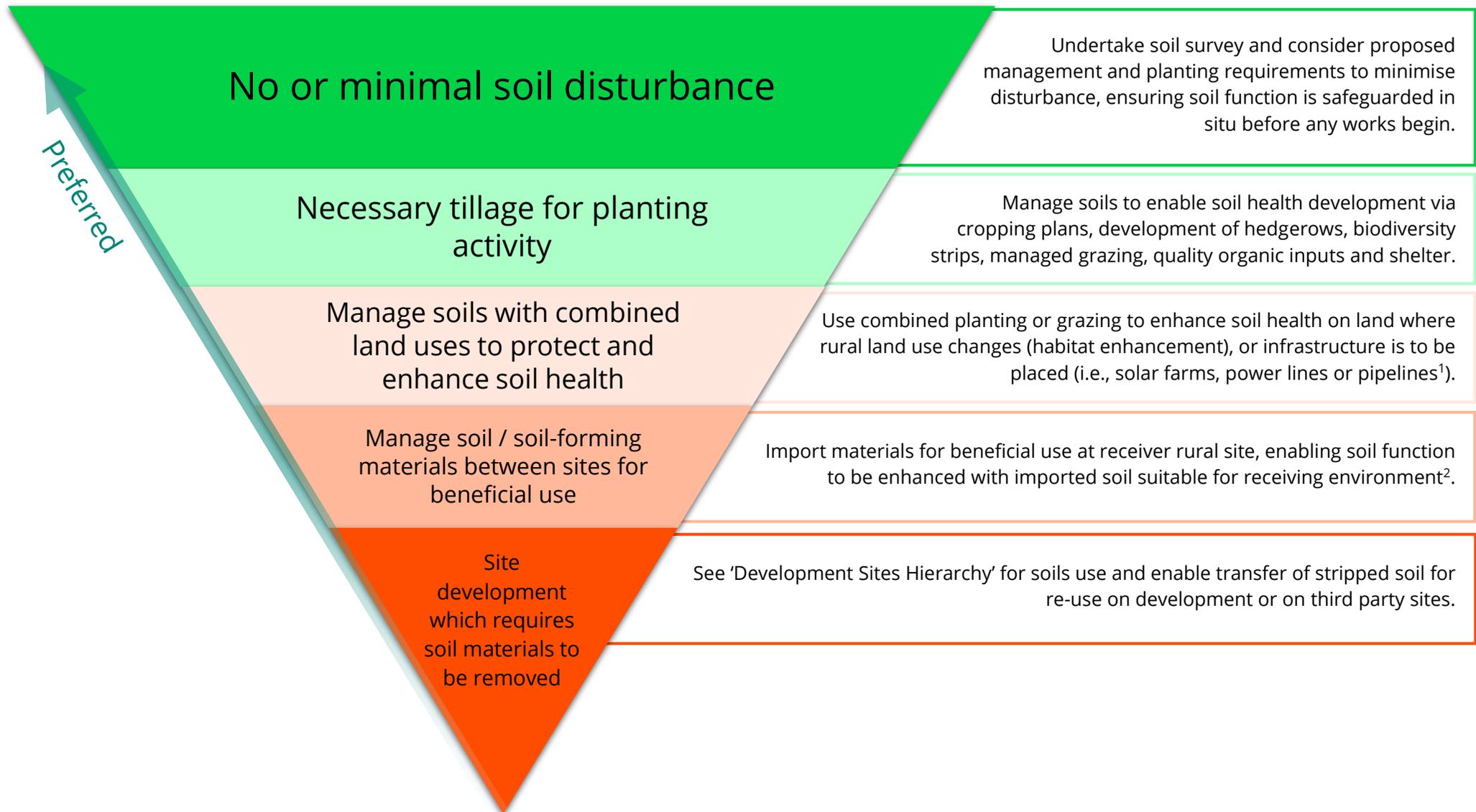


Soil Management Hierarchy in Rural Settings

Developed by the [SocEnv Soils and Stones Project](#)



Notes

Manage all soil materials under appropriate schemes for materials management; DoWCoP, Land Spreading permits, or Recovery permits.

1. Where ground is poorly suited for proposed use, remediate in situ if able, or consider alternative land management use/plans, to ensure that soil function is safeguarded and/or improved.
2. Topsoil is sometimes used to enhance land where topsoil materials have been lost due to erosion (wind/water), poor management causing soil damage and loss of Soil Organic Carbon, or where reworking of land via earthworks or heavy long-term tillage has destroyed topsoil structure, and new topsoil is required to enhance proposed planting/cropping plans. This can be achieved currently mainly via landspreading permits, but soils inputs need careful choice to ensure they do not add problems to field soil status; water flows, infiltration, invasive species or pests, buffering capacity and soil gas exchanges.
3. Soil management to remediate damaged soils from over compaction, flooding, pollution, fly-tipping or invasive species should be undertaken with all soil functions in mind, when activities to remove unwanted elements or rectify damaged soils are carried out. Chemical soil inputs should be kept to a minimum and managed carefully to prevent excesses leaching out.